S. C. MERCER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPT. 24, 1862.

Loyal Men be Patient.

It is a hard lesson for us all to learn but still we must learn to BE PATIENT. Disappointments constitute the hardening process which fits and prepares us for gigantic achievements. And then God himself is patient, and we can surely well afford to imitate, in an humble manner, the sublime attributes of Deity. If we will only remain steadfast to truth and principle, and refuse to compromise one jot of the great maxims of wisdom which underlie our government-maxims of philanthropy, of humanity, of enlightenment, there will yet be reserved for us a glorious destiny, whose fulfillment will extend like a path of heavenly light through centuries to come. And if this be so, can we not afford to be patient; to endure disappointments; to suffer defeats, knowing that all will yet end well What is one year, two years, five years of darkness in the centuries which compose the life-time of a great nation? Is it not unreasonable for us to say, if this army be destroyed, or if this General bedefeated, we may as well give up? Did Washington talk thus to his soldiers in the gloom and dismay, and almost despair of Valley Forge? No! He only. girded himself up, and grasped his sword, and invoked his men to deeds of valor. He is the true hero whose strength is equal to suffer, as well as to do. Be faithful, be bold, be true and compromise no more. The day of compromises between despotism and freedom is past forever, and what of right and justice the Rebeis deny, you must win with your swords. Listen to no proposals which do not involve the complete triumph of popular government, and assuredly you will conquer gloriously.

If you wish to test the actual estimate which our rebel business men place upon the credit and prospects of the Southern Confederacy, take a lifty dollar bill into one of the dry goods, hardware, or other stores, kept by our Southern Rights merchants, and see how many bolts of domestic, calico, table-setts, etc., you can buy for it. Ask Mr. Thomas Tape-cutter to put you up that bolt of domestic and make out and receipt your bill. He smiles, bows, flies round with wonderful celerity, and has the goods marked and the bill receipted in the twinkling of an eye. You draw out your pocket-book His eyes begin to sparkle. You slowly draw out a note and hand it to him. He unfolds it. Ha! oh! ah! "Is that a dagger that he sees before him?" Or is a serpent; or a scorpion; or a cockatrice? or an alligator? or a Nashville Union 7 Not a hit of it; and yet his eyes roll like a duck's in a thunder-storm.

"We don't take that sort of money, sir -that currency isn't current here. We can't pass it at all, sic."

"But, my dear sir, you just told me yesterday that it was bound to be the best money in the country in six months. and that it is better now than Federal notes."

"Can't help It, sir; the money is good, but we can't use it."

"But you may have it for eighty cents

on the dollar." "Don't want it."

" Seventy-five, then " "No use to us, sir."

"Sixty cents, then ?" "Wouldn't take it at fifty."

"Well, its all the money I have got, except a few "greenbacks," which you said would not be worth a cent in a few

weeks." "Oh, we'll take all the "greenbacks" that you've got, and would like to buy some of you."

It is a fact that the very men who sit around our Public Square, like turtles basking in the sun, fabricating grapevine hoaxer, poisoning the minds of the ignorant and credulous, and trying to depreciate the credit of the Federal Government, will, nevertheless, refuse to touch Confederate money and bonds in their business transactions, while they will readily take Federal money. They understand this matter well, and feel satisfied that, however the rebels may obtain temporary successes in consequence of the carelesaness, or treachery, or cowardice of Federal officers, still the loyalty of the nation will inevitably utterly destroy the rebellion and assert its undiminished and strengthened might-They feel assured that " to this complexion it will come at last."

It is truly painful to see what a low estimate those virtuous, learned, and truly excellent men, the members of the rebel Congress, place upon the Union men. For example, a Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, said lately in the Richmond Congress, that "It was useless to call the Union men names. The vilest epithets would not be sufficiently sovere. They would never become human beings unless Almighty Power would reduce them to the original dust from whence they sprung, extract the villainous matter, and make new men of them." Now, we call that perfectly killing. It would mortify a chinoceros to death. By-the-by, we would like exceedingly to see that "reduction" of a Yankee to his "original element" performed, and a man made out of the villainous matter extracted therefrom. We suspect that he would strongly resemble Hon. Mr. Dargan I what's the matter."

Certainties, Rumors, Grapevines, Speculations, etc.

In one isolated Crusteen position, we know of no more appropriate caption for our news summary than the one above. We still are tossed on the waves of conflicting rumors, with no stars but that of Faith and Hope shining clearly and steadily through the rifted clouds, and doubt not that all the friends of freedom, and Union and American nationsteadily fixed upon those glorious In-

Among the certainties we record the capture of Green River Bridge by Basna's forces. The fight on the part of our garison, who fought for two days agains: a force of more than four in their one, was most gloriously contested, and will reflect. additional lustre on the brave soldiers of Indiana, who composed the bulk, as we understand, or perhaps all of the garrison at the Bridge. The rebel loss is estimated. at from four hundred to eight hundred killed and wounded, white ours is only ten killed and three or four wounded, two of whom have since died. It will be a most thrilling story, when we receive the particulars that shall tell how our little guard stood up against storms of shot and shell, poured on them by a halfstarved and desperate enemy, who swarmed around them in overwhelming numbers. Every one asks, why the carrison was not reinforced, but this is a question which none, of course, care answer. After the fight it was rumored that Braco had pushed on Into Kentucky, but had subsequently returned to the bridge. Gen. Burgs, three days ago, was at Cave City. Our officers and men are in fine spirits, and feel perfectly confident that they will defeat and capture Buxoo's whole army. Buxoo's men are in an exceedingly destitute condition, depending for food upon the country through which they pass, and sometimes passing a whole day without a mouthful A gentleman of our acquaintance read a weekly Louisville Journal of the 16th instant, which reported that our situation at Washington was considered impregnable, and the city regarded as safer than it ever had been. McCLELLAN was at Frederick city and Jackson at Hagerstown, Gov. Currey had issued a proclamation to the militia of Pennsylvania, which was responded to with the greatest enthusiasm by the people, the volunteers pouring in from all directions. The Governor said the Rebels should never pass the Susquehanna. Our informant talked with another gentleman

of directly opposite character-P. S. Since writing the above we learn that the statement respecting the defeat of JACKSON by McCLELLAS is confirmed by two other gentlemen just arrived from Bowl man's laugh by the cradle of his little ing Green, who say that this intelligence was contained in the Journal of the 10th inst. and that it was believed by Secessionista as well as Union men in Bowling Green. The loyal people there are in cries, trumpets, a trembling of thrones high spirits, and are confident of the defeat of Based's command.

Did our Secessionists ever reflect that

who had seen a Daily Journal of later

date, which stated that McCaranas had

attacked Jackson at Hagerstown, and de-

feated him with great slaughter, among

the wounded Rebels was General Lag-

who was taken prisoner. We learn that

the Rebels at Clarksville are circulating

a logue extra Journal giving intelligence

their Confederacy, if established, must inevitably decrease in white population, and that 1870 would certainly see it with a much less white population than it had in 1860? This war has made slaveowners more jealous than ever, and more suspicious of all persons who are not immediately interested in slaves. The result will be that if the Rebels succeed, all nonslaveholders will have to leave. Small farmers would be bought out, and they would emigrate to the Free States of the Northwest; and while the South would be decreasing, the North would be correcting in the same ratio; and not only n the same ratio, for the whole foreign immigration would go where free labor was konorable and respected. The South would lose all her active, educated, ingenious men, and would have no population except millions of miserable, degraded, half-savage slaves, as the basis and "chief corner stone" of her Government; a less number of slaveowners. a monied aristocracy, actuated by one idea only-the growth of cotton and sugar-the most miserable aristocracy on the face of the earth, and utterly nuworthy of a comparison with the aristocracy of Europe. And now, if we look forward a few years, we shall see intermarriages among a few families, and as the offspring of these marriages, forbidden by the canons of the Bible and the laws of physiology, a race of men and women dwarfed and stunted in body, intellect and morals. And yet this is the nation. which expects to cope with an active, restless, ingenious, inventive, ambitious, and capidly-growing free Republic, sep arated from the effete nation by a narrow river or an imaginary line! Did human folly ever oberish a wilder expectation?

The Richmond Dispatch says that the Rebel troops at Manassas lived for four days on corn and that many were shoeless. We didnt know that people without shoes ever had corns.

GLAU OF THE CHANCE.-The editor of the Saratoga Republican tells the following at his own expense : Yesterday wishing, like others, to evince our patrioticm, we informed the six compositors in our office that if they would enlist we would pay them half wages while they were gone to the war. They replied "That slaves excepted, only exceedes in value is more than we ever had before "and the the slave Property by \$8,000,000 the to-

Consternation in Church.

The Boston Herald gives publicity to the following incident, which it locates: in a "city within forty miles of the hub of the universe." The name of the town begins with either 'S or X." the Herald don't say which:

A railroad man, in that quietly jolly style which takes with everybody who likes a good joke, but wouldn't knowingly do a wrong or criminal thing for world, is frequently called to this ality will, like ourselves, keep their eyes town and vicinity by business. On Sunday, recently, he rode to an adjoining town, and called on an acquaintance who had some very nice bottled cider, which, the natural presumption is he trial-When our railroad friend came away, he was intrusted with a bottle of this cider, be delivered to another railroad man Boston. The bottle was not very bulky; our friend had capacious pockets in his coat, and so he slipped "the origi-nal package" into one of them. On arriving at the town of doubtful name, but which positively does begin with either S or X, he saw the door of the snug little thurch wide open; and being a regular church-goer, he went in. He had a seat in a prominent pew, with three young ladies in front, a deacon near by, and the elite of the congregation near him. The services were commenced, and our friend was soon under the influence which is always produced by the inspiring music, the solemn invocation, and the sympa thetic devontness of an orthodox congregation in a country village.

The pastor had commenced his sermon the andience was unusually still and attentive, and our friend was just wondering what illustration the poster would use for a knotty theological point relathe was just developing, when "Whack! Pop! Spud! Whist! Fix-z-z-z-z!" out came the cork from the bottled eider. which our friend had forgotten all about, just grazing a lady's full-crowned bonnet, going half-way up to the ceiling, and coming down with another pop into the aisle. Forth from the mouth of the bottle issued a yellowish white stream, like that through an inch puzzle at a fire engine trial, only boiling, foaming, seething, and spluttering in an incomparebl manner. Our friend's clothes were saturated, and the apparel of the ladies in front, and of various members of the slite all around, did not escape. Our readers can judge of the sensation produced in the church. We have no details, but it can reasonably be inferred that the clergyman thought that if the sermon did not stop, the cider would not go on. Also that our friend found himself in rather an mbarrassing position.

Picture of Napoleon, He was everything. He was complete. He had in his brain the cube of human faculties. He made codes like Justinian -he dictated like Caesar-his conversation joined the lightning of Piscal to the thunderbolt of Tacitus-he made history and he wrote it-his bulletins are Hisds-he combined the figures of Newton with the metaphors of Mahommet-he left behind him in the Orient words as grand as the Pyramids-at Tilsit he taught majesty to Emperors; at the Academy of Sciences he replied to Lanlace; in the Council of State he held his ground with Merlin; he gave a soul to the geometry of those and the trickery of these; he was equal to the attorneys and sidereal with the astronomers; like Cromwell blowing out one candle when two were lighted, he went to the Temple to cheapen a curtain tassal: he saw every thing; he knew everything; which did not prevent him from laughing a good child; and all at once, startled Europe listened, armies set themselves in march parts of artillery rulled along, bridges of boats stretched over the rivers, clouds of cavalry galloped in the hurricane, everywhere, the frontiers of the kingdoms osciltated upon the map, the sound of a superhuman blade was heard leaping from its sheath, men saw him stand ing erect in the horizon with a flame it his hands and a resplendence in his even unfolding in the thunder his two wings, the Grand Army and the Old Guard, and he was the archangel of war!- line

General Pillow's Slaves.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette from Helena, Arkansas, gives information about negroes, and particular ly about those of General Pillow's, concerning whose future that gentleman

was so severely exercised five weeks ago: "The sooty black man is continually escaping from his master in Mississippi and making his appearance within our lines. The other day, while lelsurely wandering along the shore of the said Mississippi, my attention was arrested by the appearance of a small craft near the opposite shore, apparently drifting toward me, while in it I could plainly discover some dozen bipeds. And, upor nearing me, I saw that they were Africans-sable sons making their escape from the land of bondage. And as the great Father of Waters did not give way that they might pass over, as did the Red Sea to the Israelites, they supplied that Providential interposition with their own genius by constructing a raft. And thus it is with hundreds. They have no idea of remaining lasger with their rebel masters, but seek the lines of our army, where they can find work in relieving the soldier's hard labor.

"And as I see that General Pillow is much exercised in mind about his negroes, I will give him all the information I can on that point; and may they be words of comfort to his troubled soul. Prompted by curiosity, I visited his plantations the other day, and found occupants plenty, and his abundant crops of corn were serving a noble purpose, for they were extensively taken as feed for the Federal cavalry horses, and one or two fields of hundreds of acres began to look a little barren and described. And to him to learn that his negroes are doing a blessed work, for they are daily marched in squads to the landing and there are cheerfully permitted to relieve the Yan-kees by unloading boats of commissary stores, and many of them pride themselves by whiching a whip over a sixmule team; and, so far as outward appearances indicate, they are all cheeful and happy with their lot. Now if thesa words of information will be of any consolation whatever to Gideon J., he is welcome to them, I am sure, for they have been written in tenderest regard for

The ageregate wealth of Louisiana. whole crowd have enlisted? "That's I tal valuation of the State being \$310,000,

Dixie Staples in Southern Illinois. An Anomaly in Manufacturing --A late letter to the Chicago Tribuns from that astonishingly fertile region,

Southern Illinois, says : Tobacco has now become one of the staple commodities of Southern Illinois. More acres have been planted this year than ever before, and it has a ranker growth than usual. I made inquiries noug the best-informed farmers, to ascertain, if possible, the amount of the tobacco crop this year. It will be unpreedentedly large. 2,000 hogsheads will be forwarded from Carbondale station alone, and indeed many persons place the amount at a higher figure than this

I shall not entarge upon the fitness of this soil and climate for the cultivation of cotion. Years of experience have fully established the fact that we can grow ofton fully equal in quality to what is known in commerce as "fair upland." At one-half the price of the present ru ling rate, it would be the most profitable rop that could be produced. In Wilamson, Jackson and Union counties, great many small patches have been planted - enough, probably, for home onsumption, and could seed have been obtained at the planting season, there would have undoubtedly been a large quantity of the product for exportation he Government, which had made as appropriation for the purpose, generously flered to furnish, through the patent of fice, cotton seed of a good quality to all who would undertake to plant it. After much anxious waiting, the farmers of the state of Illinois were supplied with the neignificant amount of seventy-five bushels, not enough to plant a single field upon the scale which some of our semiers had contemplated; and even this was not forthcoming until the railroad ompany had sent a special messenger o look into the matter. Next year, left o private enterprise, we shall do better, and it will not be long before cotton is one of the chiefest products of Southern

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

The cultivation of sorghum, although onsiderable, is less than might be expectod, considering that it grows very luxu iously, almost as much so as corn, and that its profitableness has been clearly established. It is laid that the machin ery for crushing and evaporating is of the rudest kind-the machinery in use here-and that for this reason its fuller development has been kept back. Here at DuQuoin is just the location for a good sugar mill, and one of large capacity. lower to work such a mill could be obtained at one or the other of the coal mines, and I am but relating what some of the best farmers tell me when I say that if the necessary machinery is set up, they will agree to plant a thousand acres with sorghum next spring. When the cane is grown they will transport it to the mill, disposing of it at a price agreed upon beforehand, or for a share of the manufactured sugar. One thousand dollars invested in this way could scarcely fail to prove a source of profit to the person who engages in the enterprise, and on the other hand it would stimulate to an almost unlimited extent the production of this very necessary article of

Petrified Indian Eyes.

The Panama Star thus describes : new "curiosty," which has come to light in that region. It would rather have astonished the ancient Peruvians could they have known that their eyes would as an object of wonder.

We have recently received through the kindness of a friend at Arica, Peru, a quantity of petrified Indian eyes, taken from Undian burying grounds in that neighborhood; which was probably as great a coriosity in their way as has ever come to light. The ball of the eye s Exceedingly perfect, displaying the pupil and other parts so distinctly, as at once to strike the observer. It is apparently of hard, horny substance, and peels off in thin transparent flakes. The face of the eye presents a reddish hue with yellow circles, and when reflected in the light, becomes brilliantly illuminated. The back is of a bright glossy tinge, looking much like pearl, but when the ohter flakes are taken off, the entire eye becomes the color of bright amber, which it is easily mistaken for. These eyes are found at times loose inside the skulls, and at other times on the ground of the cave or grave, having fallen out after becoming dried up.

Thog Dignity.

Sir Walter Scott declars that he could believe anything of dogs. He was very found of them, studed their idiosynerasics closely, wrote voluminously in their praise, and told many stories of their unaccountable liabits. Ones, he said, he desired an old pointer of great experience, a prodigious favorite, and steady in the field as a rock, to accompany his friend Daniel Terry, the actor, then on a visit at Abbottsford, and who, for the ionce, voted himself for a short excursion. The dog wagged his tall in token of pleased obedience, shook out his earn, led the way with confident air, and began ranging about with most scientific Suddenly he pointed, up sprang a numerous covey. Terry, bent n slaughter fired both barrels at once, aiming in the centre of the enemy and missed. The dog turned round in utter astonishment, wondering who could be behind him, and looked Terry full in the face, after a pause, shook himself again and went to work as before. A second steady point, a second fusilade and no effects. The dog then deliberate ly wheeled about and trotted home at his leisure, leaving the discomfied hunter to find for himself during the remainder of the day.

Musical sounds, arising from the waters of lakes and seas, have been known and recorded from the most ancient times. Formerly attributed by superstition and fancy to supernatural sources then skeptically denied, they are now in a then it will be a still greater consolation | fair way to be traced to their sources | by careful scientific observations.

Of the fact of their existence there is no longer any question. In Ceyion, along the western coast of India, and especially in the harbor of Bombay these scolian strains and cadences are heard tou often to be ascribid to illusion or imagination. At Calders, in Chill, and at Pascagoula, (near Ship Island,) off the Mississippi, also in Victoria Harbor, Vancouver's Island, these sounds are common. They are said to resemble the noise of a Chinese kite when flying! which is produced by fixing pieces of metal to the kite's tail. Both the Indians of our own coast and the Cingalese ascribe this music to a shell fish, and investigation will soon determine the correctness of their statements. Observations to this end are being made by Mr. Hephorn, of Han Prancisco.

Private Enterprise Outstripping the Government.

On Saturday the first instalment of a onsand muskets, fac similes of the pringfield pattern, the national arm of country, was delivered from the Bridesburg Armory of Alfred Jenks & in. The vast establishment of this rm, employing 700 men, with a series of buildings covering four acres of ground, rom this time forth will be devoted to the manufacture of Springfield musikets for the Government as long as the Goveroment requires them, while the surplus will be open to purchase from other The Springfield musket is to the United States what the Enfield rifle is to the British army—its national arm. The armory at Springfield is fostered by the Government, and hitherto no private company have been able to produce them. It is to the credit of Philadelphia that, in the face of all competition, including that f the famous Colt, she has delivered the irst thousand Springfield guns ever yet roduced by private enterprise.

That the Springfield gun could ever be made outside of the Springfield Armory was something that the ordnance officer were slow to believe. They rubbed their eyes at the sight, but the thing was no delusion. The magnificently rifled musket, with sights and all its appurtenances in exact fac simile of the Government pattern was there before them, and the Clovernment could do nothing else than acknowledge that "seeing was believ-

Previous to 1861 the armory was a manufactory of cotton and weeken maarried on, but the manufacture of Springield musicets has lately transferded it a importance. For one whole year the firm have labored in perfecting the mahinery, and have only just reached the dimacteric that has stimulated for so many months, and at so enormous a cost, their ambition and pecuniary outlay of \$580,000 invested in the machinery and mildings.

The great difficulty of producing the Inited States Springfield rifled musket arises, first from the very perfect workmanship and material required, and, secondly, from the fact that all the parts are required to be absolutely interchangeable. The object of this last requirement is that any part, from the smallest screw up to the lock, barrel or bayonet. can be taken from any one thusket and applied, instantly, by any private soldier, in the field of battle, to any other musket without the aid of tools. The exactness of workmanship and of mechancal construction which this requirement demands can hardly be conceived of by those not familiar with the work. A departure even of the four hundreth part of an inch in the depth of a cut will condemn a piece of work.

The perfection of the machinery in this armory is such that not more than one gun in ten is rejected though this rejected gan is in every whit as valuable as the rest and can be sold to other parties for more money than the government pays for the gons that pass the inspection Than Mr. Jenks there is probably no better machinist now in existence. He has simplified many of the processes of the Springfield armory in his own shops. The forges and trip-hammers are newly constructed, and are exact counterpart of those at the Springfield armory. trop-hammers are an improvement over the Springfield drops. They are the Mile Peck New Haven drop.

The forges and furnaces and tempering vats are newly constructed, and are conparts of those used at the Sprin Ten men are employed.

The stock-making machinery is an exact counterpart of the Springfield mahinery, and embraces twenty-three ma-The raw material used by Messrs, A

Jenks & Son consists of the best Norway iron for making locks, mountings, &c. costing \$240 per ton. The John Marshall iron and the Cooper & Hewett iron are used for making barrels. The gunstocks are made of the best American walnut, well seasoned. The blacksmithing department has been in operation for several months past, and has produced 12,000 sets of all the iron pieces comsosing the gun, many of which parts are now being purchased by the United States armory at Springfield. Ninety men are employed here. They now are turning out every day of ten hours 200 complete sets of all the forged pieces composing

The contract was closed with this firm in July, 1861, for the manufacture of 50,000 United States Springfield rifled muskets, at the rate of \$20 a piece. was obtained by the firm of Alfred Jenks Son, without the agency or intervention of any third parties whatever. The Board of Ordnance Commissioners, composed of Hop. Joseph Holt, Robert Dale Owen and Major Hagner, appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate and report on arms contracts, after a full examination of this contract, reported in favor of the lairness and honesty of the contract, and of the ability of Alfred lenks & Son to carry it out. The contract was fully confirmed and extended by Gen. Ripley, under the present Secretary of War, on the recommendation of

this Board. The delivery of the first thousand muskets on Saturday was made the occasion of a little celebration by the oper atives at the works. Brigfeld's band was sent out from the city in a big omnibus, and a number of carriages conveyed invited guests to the spot, where the entire resources of the establishment were thrown open to their inspection. A flag was afterwards raised in the open square of the grounds, salutes were fired, and Messes. Jenks & Mitchell, of the firm, made appropriate little speeches. A glee club, got up among the men, sung patriotic airs, and then several of the peratives made speeches. The afternoon was finished by a collation, at the hos-pitable mansion of Mr. Jenks, a short distance from the works.

The Bridesburg armory is a credit to Philadelphia, as to the country at large. The proprietors could sell their machinery to a European government to-morrow, at a very large advance upon its cost, but would not for a moment entertain the Idea. They give employment to seven hundred hands, and support directly about three thousand people. They are rapidly building up bedesburg into an reportant reducts

They say now in Washington that if one asks Mr. Stanton what is going to be done with McClellan's army he exclaims, I am not General-in-Chief-I know nothing of wuch matters-ask Hallech! If you ask the President a similar question, he replies, "You forget we have a seneral who commands all the armies, and makes all the plans to suit himself-And then if you know Halleck and ask him, you will get the reply When you see a movement believe in it -and not before?

A Spunky Soldier.

One of the correspondents writing of the battle of Cedar Mountain, relates this

Just after the firing of musketry became interesting, I noticed a private soldier coming off the field, and thinking perhaps he was running away to avoid danger, I rode up to him, when I found he had two fingers of his left hand shot away and a third dreadfully lanerated. saw at once that he at least had a hand in the fight. I assisted him to dress his wound as well as my limited knowledge of surgery would permit; he in the meantime propping up my pluck by his quaint remarks. Said be, "I don't keer a duen for that third finger, for it wa'nt of 'count no how; but the pinter and "other one were right good ones, and I hate to lose em. Shouldn't have come to theyear if I had been able to lead my gun; but I wasn't." After I dressed his hand, he looked over in the direction of the firing and stood a mement. Turning to me he said, "Stranger, I wish you would just load up my shooting iron for me; I want to have a little satisfaction out of them cusses for spiling my fore paw." I loaded his gen for him, and he started back for the top of the hill at double-quick in quest of "satisfaction. His name was Lappin, or Lapping, of the

An exchange paper says:

All the patent medicines in Alabama longing to the Northern Doctors, have been sold at auction for the benefit of the Dixie Confederacy

The probability is that these medicines will bill more than they will ours and therefore Uncle Sam ought to rejeice that they have fallen into the hands of his

Funeral Notice.

The friends and accombinitions, of he Lory N. E. MANAS, not respectfully invited to witcombat Mr. W. R. Cornellos' on Church street, reship at 10 o'clock for the accrease of having his empalministration of Olivet Connetery/ NASHWIELE, Sugal 24, 1862

DIED.

At his residence, on the Charlette Pike, in the 670 car at his age, Mr. Presented Hanville, His ods and sequentages are respectfully has red to attend life funeral this (Westworldy) murning at H check, from his result

Mew Advertisements.

NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

BENJ F. MCS-ELEY, LIEUTENANT AND QUARtor Master of the First Tenesics Regiment of
Middle Tourses Volunteers, will confer a favor by
colling this morning at 8 o visels, Sept. 2th. at my
quarters, Capital building. E. T. FUETIER;
my 34-11.

SHOEMAKERS WANTED With to engley Five good Best makers, to whom I will give arrangent situations and good ware

pay them up regularly every week.

A BOUSOUER,

piid a No. 21 College at Nashville

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FOR SALE, CHEAP! A FIRE-PROOF SAFE

At No. 31 Market Street. STREET OPPOSITE WATSON HOUSE.

NOTICE!

Persons entering to so to Blowing Green, Educated, and to accommission of Testiselle, can be accommissed with estimate anythm desirable week by applying at the New Beyon of B. H. Statistan and the Section of B. H. Statistan and the Section of B. H.

NOTICE

A Science will be hald at the differ of the Tr tream the Sharm common Company on Ma by the 6th day of October west, for Director of M mapshy, to see a for the resting twelve months.

A. W. htt There, Secretary,
Nametical Secretary, 29, 1882.

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No. 71 East Side Public Square July 18-Jim.

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We have a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, VOOLEN GOODS, for Gentlation's wear; DRES and THISBING SILES, &c., in that fine QUINO VAUE, HARDWARE, SHOPS, ROOTS, &c., &c.,

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Government Claims. ANDREW McCLAIN

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race H. Harpison, A. J. Capitan,
Vilant equally—Hot. Jordan St. Joese,
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P. Kolli contag.—Col., W. B. Pichen,
Rice et sounds—Col., W. B. Pichen,
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